

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

HEATH WHITT, #222052,

Plaintiff,

V.

MS. WILSON, et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:18-CV-848-ECM

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Heath Whitt, an indigent state inmate, initiated this 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action on October 1, 2018. In this civil action, Whitt seeks to challenge actions taken against him during his confinement at the Easterling Correctional Facility. Due to deficiencies with the instant complaint, the court entered a detailed order providing Whitt the opportunity to file an amended complaint. Doc. 4. The court specifically cautioned Whitt that his failure to comply with the directives of this order would result in a Recommendation that this case be dismissed. Doc. 4 at 5.

After receiving an extension from the court, the time allowed Whitt to file the amended complaint expired on December 12, 2018. As of the present date, Whitt has failed to file an amended complaint as required by this court. In light of Whitt's failure to file the necessary amended complaint, the court concludes that this case should be dismissed without prejudice. *Tanner v. Neal*, 232 Fed. App'x 924 (11th Cir. 2007) (affirming *sua sponte* dismissal without prejudice of inmate's § 1983 action for failure to file an amended

complaint in compliance with court's prior order directing amendment and warning of consequences for failure to comply); *Moon v. Newsome*, 863 F.2d 835, 837 (11th Cir. 1989) (holding that, generally, where a litigant has been forewarned, dismissal for failure to obey a court order is not an abuse of discretion.). The authority of courts to impose sanctions for failure to prosecute or obey an order is longstanding and acknowledged by Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *See Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629–30 (1962). “The district court possesses the inherent power to police its docket.” *Mingo v. Sugar Cane Growers Co-Op of Fla.*, 864 F.2d 101, 102 (11th Cir. 1989). This authority empowers the courts “to manage their own affairs so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases.” *Link*, 370 U.S. at 630–31. “The sanctions imposed [upon dilatory litigants] can range from a simple reprimand to an order dismissing the action with or without prejudice.” *Mingo*, 864 F.2d at 102.

For the above stated reasons, it is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that this case be dismissed without prejudice.

On or before **January 2, 2019** the plaintiff may file objections to the Recommendation. The plaintiff must specifically identify the factual findings and legal conclusions in the Recommendation to which the objection is made. Frivolous, conclusive, or general objections to the Recommendation will not be considered.

Failure to file written objections to the Magistrate Judge's findings and recommendations in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) shall bar a party from a de novo determination by the District Court of legal and factual issues covered

in the Recommendation and waives the right of the party to challenge on appeal the District Court's order based on unobjected-to factual and legal conclusions accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. 11TH Cir. R. 3-1; *see Resolution Trust Co. v. Hallmark Builders, Inc.*, 996 F.2d 1144, 1149 (11th Cir. 1993); *Henley v. Johnson*, 885 F.2d 790, 794 (11th Cir. 1989).

DONE this 19th day of December, 2018.

/s/ Wallace Capel, Jr.
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE